WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1871.

Amusements To-day. Pooth's Theatre-Much Ado Abeut Nothing. Bryant's Opern House-23d st., between 4th and 7th arts Fifth Avenue Theatre-Saratoga, Matuss. Grand Opera House—Les Georgiennes. Lina Edwin's Theatre—Lingard Szeiches. Matines. Niblo's Garden—The Black Crook. New York Circus-14th st., opp. Academy of Music. Maxines.

Olympic Theatre-Richelica, Matines. Steinway Hall-Conert.
Fan Francisco Minstrels - 183 Broadway Tony Pantor's Opera House - Femile Mexicle, &c. Madasse.

The Beach Preumatic Tunnel - Opera to Visitora.

Wallack's - Remains and Reshiv.

Wood's Museum - Acros the Continent. Mathre.

For the accommodation of persons residing up town, advertisements for THE SUN will be received at our regular rates at the up-town advertisement office, 1415 West Thirty second street, at the junction of Broad-way and Sixth avenue, from S.A.M. to S.P.M.

Senator Fenton on Customs Reform.

Mr. FENTON has made an able speech in the Senate on Custom House reform. He touched the key-note of the subject in the pening paragraph, when he declared that "our present customs service, as practically administered, mainly under the laws framed at an early period in our national history. when the magnitude of our commerce and the modes and channels of conducting commerce varied from our own days, is esseutially inadequate to protect the interests of the Government; and that it is injurious to the honest importer, and encourages the perpetration of fraud by offering inducements to the commission of crime." Among other things, Mr. FENTON shows that under the present system the Collector, Naval Officer, and Surveyor enjoy powers and privileges which are pecuniarily advantageous to them, but which tend irresistibly to draw from the Treasury into their own pockets money which actually belongs to the Government, thus making it for the interest of these officers that smuggling and other evasions of the revenue laws should go on.

This remarkable state of things happens in part by means of the compromising of cases whereby the Government loses its duties, or at the best just one-half of them, while the lion's share is pocketed by those three officers under the name of fines, penalties, and forfeitures. In this way, and by the broad sweep of the rule which gives one half of these fines, penalties, and forfeitures to these officers, and, on the principle that the greater the number of evasions of the revenue laws the greater the chance for the increase of their emoluments, Mr. Fen-TON proves that for ten years past seizures of smuggled goods have been made at the port of New York at the rate of over \$300,000 per annum, while, during the same period the fees of each of these three officers, consequent thereon, have amounted to full \$50. 000 in every year. In plain words, Mr FENTON shows that the Government gets swindled while these officers get rich.

Mr. FENTON makes these facts the basis for protesting against the unequal distribution both of the labor and the emoluments of Custom House officers. He insists that in essential particulars identical. many instances those officers who do the most work get the least pay, and that this is especially true of those who detect evasions of the revenue laws; and he well asks why the Collector, Naval Officer, and Surveyor of this port should be enabled to make \$50,000 per year out of their positions, while others, who are equally faithful and even more efficient, get but a comparative pittance ?

Regarding the number of Custom House ers as unnecessarily large, and as a novelty. most unequally and unwisely distributed reduction. This is well so far as it goes; but, in our judgment, it stops short of recommending a reform which would at once sweep out of existence hundreds of needless Custom House officers at this port alone, and thousands throughout the country. We department. Or ginally created to be a check and a watch upon the Collector's department, it long since ceased to perform that function, and degenerated into a mere and deadheads, which ought to be broken up. We commend this point to the serious consideration of Mr. Fenton, whom we are happy to regard as a sincere friend and enlightened advocate of a thorough renovation of our customs system.

Mr. FENTON deals some well-directed blows at the corruptions that prevail in the | philanthropist whose name it bore. weighers' department and in the warehouse system and the general order business; and excellent an idea? while recognizing the right, under proper restrictions, to solze the books and papers of importers in extreme cases, he points out the abuses and oppressions that have been practised when this dangerous power has been wielded by unscrupulous hands. After showing that a very large share of the smuggling in this country is perpetrated not by Americans but by foreigners, Mr. FENTON closes his speech by some sons ble suggestions on civil service reform uttering a well-merited rebuke of the present Administration by declaring that "those who hold positions under the Goverament should be faithful servants of the republic and her laws, and not the suppliant tools of the appointing power."

Mr. FENTON'S bill was referred to the Finance Committee, and will go over to the next session, when, after incorporating into it some necessary amendments, we trust he will press it upon the attention of Congress

Spain Wants to Sell Cuba.

The Herald publishes a report of an interview granted by Capt. Gen. VALMASUDA to Mr. Lacrot Do Price, its correspondent in Havana. The purpose of the document is to endeavor to prove to the outside world and the uninstituted that the end of the Cubas revolution is very near; that the number of the armed insurgents does not exceed 1,400 men; that it is a pity to sacr fice more lives -whether of Spanlards or Cubaus is not important in the document. Mr. PRICE Says source, but almost equally high and trustworthy, that Spain would gladly rid herself

sideration; and he thinks the tone of this the opportunities of the occasion, and one of GRANT AGAINST SUMNER. population strongly favorable to such a consummation."

Mr. PRICE can only transmit by the cable what he is permitted to send, and among the initiated it is well understood that he transmits what his master in Havana, VAL-MASEDA, instructs him to send. His statements consequently-or rather VALMASEDA's -on the actual condition of the revolution are worthless. Not so the confession of weakness that VALMASEDA makes, when he instructs PRICE to say to the outside world

and that the Spaniards in Cuba will agree to it. And this is the inglorious end of all the Te Deums so often chanted by the Spaniards in every church, from Maisi to San Antonio, over the entire pacification of the island this the humiliating admission of the worthlessness of over 78,000 Spanish regulars and 100,000 volunteers, who have for nearly thirty months been employed in exterminating a few poorly armed, scattered bands of men determined to be free; this the ignoble termination of all the chicanery of Spanish diplomacy and expenditure of Spanish money in New York, in Washington, and in Cuba. Cuba must be free.

President Grant Delighted at the New

Military Empire. The Minister of the new German Empire had an interview with President GRANT the other day to announce that the King of Prussia had become Emperor of Germany, and to present a letter from the new Emperor. To the speech which he made on that occasion the President replied in the following sentences, which we copy from the Washington Chronicle, a semi-official paper:

"Banon Genolt: The notification which you have conveyed to me relates to an event of great historical importance. The States of this Union, which severally bear a relation to the others similar to that which Prussia bears to the other States of Germany, have recently made such sacrifices and efforts toward manutaning the integrity of their common country for general burposes in peace and war that they cannot full to sympathize in similar proceedings for a like object elsewhere. The new may be regarded as the symbol and the fulfilment on its part by Germany of that high purpose. The disjoint on the Engage of United Germany to maintain animonine its friendly relations with the Government and usone of the United States is heartly reciprocated.

This is a strange specimen of Presi lential composition. It beats even Gen. TAYLOR's celebrated phrase of "all the world and the rest of mankind." The President says that the States of this Union severally bear a relation to the others similar to that which Prussia bears to the other States of Germaay." What in the world did he mean by his incoherent and confusing phraseology

All that can be distinctly made out from it all is that since Germany has been made a great military empire, and has a military Emperor at its head, it is much more admired by President GRANT than it was before Also, he thinks that this country is like the German Empire, except that we have no got an Emperor. Very likely, if we had such a "symbol and such a fulfilment on our part of our high purpose," Gen. GRANT would admire the United States more than ever, and be more than ever convinced that our institutions and those of Germany are in all

A Modest Philanthropist.

The Hon, WILLIAM M. TWEED has written a letter declining the complement of a statue which his fellow-citizens were preparing to offer him. His modesty shrinks from so substantial a test menial as the erection of a statue while he is still living.

We think Mr. Tweed has acted hastily. He need not have been ashamed of such a compliment, nor need he fear it because it is

The society which had been formed among among the several departments, he favors its the citizens of the East Side for the purpose of completing this testimonial has now been dissolved in compliance with Mr. TWEED's wish. We regret this the more because the purpose which this society had in view was not merely a compliment to a popular public man, but a work of permanent beneficence refer to the abolition of the Naval Officer's and humanity. The design which has for some time past been maturing in the minds of those interested was to erect the proposed statue of Mr. TWEED upon a suitable pedestal. This pedestal was to have been a pubreceptacle for an army of political pensioners | lic hospital, and it would have been known as the Tweed Free Hospital; and no man locking at the statue which would have been placed upon it would have had any idea of estentation, or vanity, or self-interest as connected with it. He would have thought only of the humane purpose of the institution and of the generosity of the distinguished

Is it too late to realize so worthy and se

Ingratitude.

From the World. Among the original admirers of General Grant, he is ceased to have any friends, Mr. A. T. LTEWART this city, who perhaps did mere than any other

If this be true, it shows deep ingratitude In STEWART. All that he ever did for GRANT was to make him a present of a few thousand dollars-which we have no doubt he did with great reluctance-and to offer him the cheap incense of such flattery as a snob and a flunkey always has ready to pour out upon the d stin guished and powerful. This is the whole delt that GRANT owes to STEWART; for the assertion of the World that STEWART did a great deal to secure for GRANT his nomination and election is not true. Even if he did the utmost that he could, it was very little indeed. Stewart was always personally unpopular, and when he overcomes his stinginess sufficiently to give money, he does not can people will tire of being enormously taxed to

it to any advantage. Now look at the other side of the account GRANT bestowed on STEWART the longedfor boon of what fools call " see al recognition;" he gave him in return for his presents the appointment of one or more Copperheads as cadets at West Point; and he appointed him to the office of Secretary of the Treasury. And as if this was not enough he made an ass of himself in STEWART's schalf by asking Congress to repeal a wisc specified; and that VALMASEDA entertains and necessary law so that STEWART might very friendly feelings toward the United | hold the office to which he had been ap-States. To this piece of mendacity is at pointed-a piece of folly to which, even in tached a sentence which contains all that is the sunrise of GRANT's power, Congress would not agree. Not only this, but when that he "learns from a totally different | the GRANT family was gathered at Brotherin-law Conbin's house in this city, antecedent to the great gold speculation of 1869, of her sovereignty here for a valuable con only two cutsiders were brought in to share we are not informed.

them was A. T. STEWART. After all this, is it right for STEWART to publish in the World that he now holds GRANT in utter contempt?

Perhaps, however, Gen. GRANT also is an ungrateful man.

With all the trumpeting of the doughty deeds of Count VALMASEDA, performed by his organs here and in Havana the real discontent of the Spaniards at his administration is beginning to crop out. By a letter published in La Revolucion, we learn of a snubbing which he received that at last Spain is willing to sell Cuba, at the hands of the Council of Havana, on his return from Los Villas which to the uninitiated must appear marvellous. A proposition to appoint a mittee to congratulate him on his return was negatived, the President of the Casino, Don GABRIEL DE CARDENAS and many of the leading Spaniards voting against it. About the trip self neither VALMASEDA nor the papers have said a word; but it is known that he fled from Santo Espiritu because the glare of burning plantations warned him of the unpleasant proximity of the Cubans. It has also leaked out that the "fourteen hundred" Cubans took three instead of one of the watch towers in Camaguey; and that they have made themselves further ob noxious by capturing a convoy in Camaguey and another in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba. The truth is that VALMASEDA is already excessively unpopular, and the Spaniards are clamoring for Don José DE LA CONCHA, and report says that he will shortly be in Havana to enter upon the cares of office.

The new northern railroad route to the Pacific is rapidly creeping westward. On Monday the bridge over the Mississippi at Brainerd Minnesota, was crossed by a passenger train of the Northern Pacific Railroad, the track of which is now completed for 113 miles from Lake Superior, and graded for 150 miles more. Trains will | ident Grant assumes the obligation to remit forthprobably run to Red River before September next. A large force of men is employed on the work of construction, and enough iron is on hand to complete the track to the border of Dakota. Already there is an active movement of settlers to the farm lands now rendered accessible by the Northern Pacific road through western Minne sota.

Wherever there is a vessel or a bit of ground under the control of the Navy Departnent, we are certain to hear from it complints of corruption or incapacity in its management. If Pourea's brilliant exploits in letter-writing caused GRANT to lose his faith in human nature, the corrupt and imbecile management of nava affairs which has characterized their present administration have caused people to lose nearly every vestige of patience with the self-sufficient and greedy bunglers who have almost ruine what was once a favorite branch of the publi service. Even from the far-off Pacific comes the same story of maladministration, which has beome so common here as to have ceased to at tract attention. The Democrat, published at Vallejo, Cal., says that the system of corruption in practice at the Mare Island Navy Yard is un aralleled in the political history of the country Heretofore," it says, "party politics have cen confined to the removal of one set of offiials and the appointment of another; but now vate purposes." The Democrat goes on to speci ty cases. It says that a superintendent of ma chinery has been appointed for the Burcan of Yards and Docks, without shops, tools, or workmen to superintend, and with no qualifications for the position if he had them; that prominent positions have been hawked about the State for money; that a man named Ruccus, appointed a superintendent of machinery in another bureau than the one named above, being incompe tent for the position, instead of being examined by the proper Board of Engineers, was examined by a Board of navy captains, totally ignorant of achinery, in order to conceal his deficiencies; and that a house joiner has been appointed foreman corpenter of the dry dock, where, luckily, there are no duties for him to perform. The Democrat says that one-half the per the yard occupy mere sinecures and receive from six to eight dollars a day in coin, while the really capable mechanics receive the lowest rate of pay; and that the money paid in salaries to holders of nominal positions would keep one hundred more first-class mechanics at work in the yard than now find employment there. Such a state of affairs would indicate that Secre tary PORTER and Admiral Robeson have suc ceeded in finding appropriate representatives on

Teaching poor young girls how to sew vell is a form of charity so inexpensive, and at the same time so beneficial, that it is remarkable that so little is done of it as there is. In Brooklyn a number of industrial schools have recently been established-one of them in Mr. Beacues's church-where children have the opportunity both of learning to be good scamstresses and of getting paid for the work they do while learning. uch institutions deserve encouragement.

The problem how to issue a Monday morn ing newspaper without doing any work on Sunday, which has so severely but ineffectually excroised the minds of Deacon Richard Surm and his associates of the Cincianati Gazette, has been satisfactorily solved at Richmond, Va., where, by an agreement among the proprietors of the different journals, all the papers for Monday morning are put to press on Saturday night and teft to season until Monday, when they are delivered to their subscribers. The papers for mail subscribers are put in the Post Office or Saturday night, and readers in Petersburg get them on Sunday morning; but no copies are allowed to be given out in Richmond on tha day. The consequence is that if a citizen wishes to know what is the news in Richmond on Sun lay, he is obliged to go to Petersburg to satisfy

The Missouri Democrat thinks it is quite ortain that Congress will at the earliest momen ove toward the construction of the Darien Sh. Canal, and gives notice that with this action th epresentatives from the Mississippi Valley mus ad doubtiess will, insist upon the opening of th Gulf Coast Canal also at Government expens The time may come, however, when the Ameri know enough about politics to be able to use | fill the pockets of speculators.

> An act of heroism worthy of widespread sention and commendation was recently per formed by a woman in Bathurst, New Brunsw the was postmistress of the town, and a fir broke out in the building in which the post office was kept, and in which she also lived and carried on business. When the alarm was given, although her own property, including a stock of goods and all her household furniture and supplies, was in danger of being destroyed in a few ninutes, she nevertheless first of all secured the money, the accounts, and all the letters and papers in the office; and it was only when these had been collected with the greatest care and placed in responsible hands, that she turned her attention to saving her own effects. The result of this devotion to duty was a great saving to the public, but a great pecuniary sacrifice on her own part. Whether or not any compensation will be made to her by the Colonial Government

SAN DOMINGO TO BE FORCED THROUGH AT THIS SESSION.

Grant's Pledges to Bacz-His Attack on Summer-Grant Merits Impeachment The Next Election-Grant will be a Candidate-Probable Democratic Success.

espondence of The Sun. Washington, March 13 .- Ever since Grant ad his confidential interviews with O'Sullivan, the laytian and San Domingo railroad contractor, and npromised himself by sending Ingalis and Babock to that island as negotiators with Bacz, in olving the Government in an expense of more than \$150,000, he has manifested a determination to carry se project through at all hazards. That attempt to negotiate a basis for a treaty was not an original idea of Grant's. It was understood here at the time that Vice-Admiral Porter, Gen. Babcock (his aide de mp, despatched with Ingalis to Baez), Col. Porter (detailed from Sherman's staff to duty at the White liouse), O'Sullivan, the railroad contractor referred to above, Bancroft Davis, the bribe-taker, Assistant Secretary of State, and about twenty others, emracing prominent Saustors, all of whom voted against Sumner last week, leading Representatives and a few prominent lobby members. The money was paid out of a fund formerly appropriated.

Events are passing so rapidly in the world no ve days that we are apt to forget many things of vita portance that are only a few months old. The

REMOVAL OF MR. SUMNER at the dictation of the San Domingo jobbers is b no means their first attempt to control the legislative branch of the Government. In the basis for a treaty for the appexation of San Domingo, submitted to Bacz by Babcock, Grant "promises privately to e all his influence in order that the idea of annexing the Dominican Republic to the United States may acquire such a degree of popularity among accomplishment; and he offers to make no comma certain that it will be approved by a majority The third section of this "basis" asserts that " Preth to the Dominican Government the sum o

GRANT PROMISES TO USE ALL DIS INFLUENCE CRAST PROMISES TO USE ALL HIS INFLUENCE of the end that the american project may reach each a degree of popularity omong members of Contract as win to herees of jet his accomplishment. The power, can realize the induces who make not jet is power, can realize the induces of induces. The leading to the United States can exert upon Contract in the Contract of the promised flow Land e wother "the project of the contract of the Con

CRINGED BEFORE THE FROWNING DICTATOR of the White House. The veneral Senator, whose mains have grown gray in the service of the part, that serviced Gram and his action to power sat in his seat during it e rolled, and the only "hos-

THE REACTION HAS COME. The Administration is alarmed. Letters and legrams are pouring in a Washington by every fail from the most active Regionless in very section of the country. While there is agree of sympathy mannested for Mr. Stamer, escapes of sympathy mannested for Mr. Stamer, for case of the first state of the case of the first sympathy mannested for Mr. Stamer, for case of the first sympathy mannested for Mr. Stamer, for case of the first sympathy mannested for Mr. Stamer, for case of the first sympathy mannested for Mr. Stamer, for case of the first sympathy mannested for the first sympathy mannested for Mr. Stamer, for case of the first sympathy mannested for the first sympathy mannested fo act was committed at the original and that the act was committed at the original on Grant because Mr. Scianer had logget against correction. Dear to enable the yet unimpercand but implacements by the legislation of the legislation of the legislation of the legislation of the forest unique appeals to, to resist using a topical of the legislation of the forest unique to the matter which is the legislation of the forest which is the legislation of the forest unique and they are all from Republicans, denounce the covariant action of the Schalers who, appealing the report of the parallel committee, did not also vote against if. Opposition is earnest; imped against the acquisition of the about the continuous of the legislation of the according to the parallel or the state of the parallel of the parallel or the state of the parallel or the state of the parallel or the para

THE PRESIDENT IS VERY MUCH ALARMED.

tose.

The first thing, after learning that the Commission were returning, was to find a pretext to food Congress. It may been deed red in caucus to abundon the Prevident's Ru Kux nessage recommendation for the South, because, it was argued, it would open the way for other legislation to reviewing an extenditure of the jubic money, and make a one

MILITARY DICTATOR OVER THE WHOLE SOUTH. MILITARY DICTATOR OVER THE WHOLE SOUTH.

The debate will last for weeks. The Democrats are determined to resist it to the end. Semator Senator summer will ama, 22 and discuss each provision thoroughly and trom altogether different standpoints. On the other hand, Grant, both Porters—the Admir.1 and the Secretary—Ames (Butter's south law), Morton, Freinzingssen, Edmands, and Howe, the four Senators to Whom the British mission was offered, Hamilia (and r in law of the Secretary was made Minister to Cmill, and the remainder of the Grant Senators, are working upon the weak-kneed and panader-seeking manter.

INTERVIEW WITH A LEADING REPUBLICAN.

I had an interview to day with one of vice order and most program temperature memoral of a linear. The conversation was purely seed tening regret that the rule to cannot have the tenent of name, but it would be a gross violation of concentre to give it. I cannot resist me temperature towever, to state the substance of his vices, I cause they reflect the technique and opinions a horse for a large number of the Republican modes of a large number of the Republican modes of both Houses.

Correspondent—How does the action of the Senate ron reference to Mr. Sunner's riacyou?

Republican Congression—Most unior ana'e.
Correspondent—Will it spin to part, think you?
Republican Congression—The terror solution in the party is not so great as that the district will easien the Administration, and defeat it at the next constraint problem.

ken the A ministration, and detect that the next-idential election.

oricepondent—Do you think Mr. Summer is and chough to the a cannidate for the Presidency? I runnean Concression—He is not a man who ld be nonlinated by the Republican porty project, cause he is not repair chough with the masses, says, to get it are would have to contend with mits chormous amount of Federal patronage, in he applied by left by the federal patronage, in the applied by left by the Grant is to the next thoughteen nominee?

Fouldiese Congression—Way not? Has he not to the other case when the Man has been the content of the flexy flexibilities and have not? Has he not coated to the Senate his wishes, and has it not tenue incosts obeyed? The not every far discussion or vely for the tacked Committee? Grant fon't choosing the tenue of vely far the sector Senators make, it has very act the many's coated Senators make, it has very act the many's coated senators make, it has very act the first which may be declared in the Senate at Massacausetts would not senate and stand to the many act to the mainstrate of the senate and remain in the senate and stand. Charles aumined and Many Commission for one't Commission for one't Commission for one't Commission for one't Commission to make the senate has no years over the Committee he for the co

THAT COMMITTEE IS PACKED

the open seemes summer may be able to obtain one thank of the Semate to go with him. It so, he will deteat the measure. But it Senators would not give a vote in the premininary step to force San Bonning upon the country, how can they be induced by Mr. Summer to do it on the main question? Notwith standing, he may succeed.

Correspondeng—It he should succeed, how will that relatively affect Grant and Summer?

Republican Congressman—I don't think it would defeat firstly some some summer in the heid as an inducement should probably defeat his election.

Correspondent—How so?

Republican Congressman—In the first place, it would lose Grant strength, and probably but Summer in the heid as an inducement Republican can didne. Summer, while he could not be elected, would seed the support of a large number of the most influential, intelligent, and wealthy voices in the country, and would not only canvass the country of specking talest ever known. This would be taken advantage of by the Democratic party, whose candidate, if an average tair man, would be elected. On the other hand. If Mr. Summer should not desire to

render such aid to the Democratic party, the silence of himself and friends would give the Democrate the next President, noises the leaders of that party are everlasting fools.

Correspondent—Have they not thrown away victories twice—once in 1898 and again in 1893?

Republican Congressmin—True, but I understand that they have grown wiser. You know the saying is that "the third time wins."

Correspondent—Do you think that Judge David Davis of Hilmels, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, of the United States, would make A GOOD PRESIDENT !

A GOOD PRESIDENT?

Recublican Congressman—Yes, Judge Davis would make a cood Fresident. The country is more redeted to him than the people are aware. Some such man, or charles Francis Adams, if nominated by the Democratic party, would settle the question of the Presidency quick. The trouble with a large number of the active men now in public hite is, that it they leave the Republican party there is no place for them to go. They are there'ere waiting anxiously, not so much to learn the movements of Grant or Sumner, as to ascertain what the Democracy and conservative men of the country intend to do.

Correspondent—What kind of a platform do you think they ought to adopt?

Republican Congressman—Platforms are of little consequence. The condition of the country changes too rapidly to rely much upon platforms. One upon which a campaign could be fournt took fall might be useless on the 4th of next March. We don't want platforms; we want a man of some experience in public affairs, of good ability, who is capable and honest; a man it whom the public will tave confidence.

Correspondent—If the Democratic party does not

ence. Correspondent-If the Democratic party does not

correspondent—it the Democrate party does not cominate such a man, what then? Republican Congressman—Taen Grant will be re-elected, and the one-man military power will sway the country another four years, amid turmoil and disgrace. The Democratic party, it its leaders will show themselves equal to the wants of the mation and the vital questions at issue, will rise to the magnitude of its Jacksonian greatness and nominate a man—

that is what the country requires—A MAN. Thus ended the conversation. What is remarkable about this conversation is that the Congression referred to is a recognized leader of the Republican carty, but like many desires to see a reorganization of parties, and is disgusted with the military rule of the accioental men who have been thrown to the surnice by the upheavais of the war. THE DEGRADED SENATE.

The Great Bostonian on the Littlest of the Presidents-The Assassination of the Republican Party-Open Bribery.

Presidents—The Assassination of the Republican Party—Open Bribery.
Let Congress now adjourn without authorizing martial law at the South to corb the Ku-Riux, and they have assured the election of a Democrat to the Presidency. Indeed, the mood of Washington in regard to the anatter about settled. The thirty-three decomplicans who last week removed Mr. Summer from his post, elected a Democratic President for 1572. Whether Grant whi consent to run on a Democratic theket is of course uncertain. Problem before the Ku-Kux is not likely to become a L.w. The same subserviency that ate dirt in the Summer matter stands ready to defeat that. Any substitute that sends Southern assassins to be tried by a Jury of fellow-assassins is a mockory.

The same Domingo collar on Senstorial necks shows that they belong to a man who has entered on the course where Amerew Johnson perished. How far he mismads to advance on that pathway, he does not hinself now know. But the assembled his family easy. We did not expect much from Gen. Grant. This last few montas, capped by this insolont interior captal the distribution that Mr. Motiey was removed for adequate cause until Mr. Secretary rishs retter dispute the distribution that Mr. Motiey was removed in additional claim of this attack on Mr. Summer, w.s. evidently detated simply and selely by spite toward the great Massachusetts Senator. James I. said, when he cannot be founded in the control of the same affliction.

Grant is understood to be in the same affliction. And the Massachusetts renegade who nelped My. Fish to his boyish rhetoric did his work so poorly that he betrayed the secret, and let the work see that, after sax months' membation, the Department could not hatch a decent excuse. Just as that discreditable not was floating away into obtayion, comes this usurgation, which puts the present Executive into the company of Jackson's bank intrinces and Johnson's attack on scanton. The revention it makes of the servitity of the Senate is disheartening to all lovers of the grown ment.

Every man knows that cam Senator who veted for Mr. Sunner's removal did so soiel, because the tree dent han bet him understand shat only on that

for Mr. Summer's removal did so soiel, because the I ros dent ban let him understand shat only on that condition could be above to make any inducate at the becautinents in securing office for his Irrends.

O control is securing office for his Irrends.
O control, when a tarty becomes merely a "rind" to divide the stools, it totales its nownail. It is said to think that the power of a great party should have taken into the hands of such low, mercenary selfishness. It is said that we can oppose to out aw assumes at the 2 cuttle, handed toge her, here increased at every shortake, for at east a great odject—lees some—tark we can oppose to them only a gang of Swiss shouldessiv exhibiting themselves for sile to the eignest balder.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

REMOVAL OF ASSESSOR VAN WYCK President Grant Going Back on Senater

Mr. Van Wyck, the popular and efficient Assessor of the Second Consolidated District of this ly, has been removed by President Grant, and Mr Max Weber has been appointed to fill the vacancy. ling was assured by the President that Mr. Var Wyck would be retained; but when the Senator lof Washington for his nome, the official axe was raised nd his friend was decapitated. The friend Weber secured his appointment by represent e had very great influence with the German porm

The Ball of the Buggists. was given on board the Tennessee last night, which was attended by the notabilities of the Island. The Commissioners to day are visiting the country at the invitation of the authorities, and the correspon-dents are rusticating in every direction. Kingston is alive, and every norse and carriage is engaged.

AMUSEMENTS. Miss Misson's Coucert.

Miss Nilsson made her reappearance at Stein-way Hall last evening, after her extended tour

rough the Western States. A very large audience ded to her company stace she was fast here. The e orchestra, under the veterin Mareizsk, acinvanied, as fermealy. Mr. Vieuxtemps played ith this occurrenced fluish. Miss Cary seemed to even better than betwe, and Brignott and Verger had evidently not lost their voices on their tri-As for Mass Nalsson herself, what has been writ-ten of her singing, in this city alone, would fill quarto volumes. The public may therefore reasonbly he supposed to be pretty thoroughly conver

Among her selections last evening was Beethoven's " An Perfide, "one of the most exacting arise, both on the intelligence of the audience and the of compositions. It requires great breadth and signity of siyle, large powers of declamation, one-

Misson troubly to the execution of the piece. It there was any ack, it was in volume of voice; but where so many other escentials were present, this was not a serious drawbars.

The Old Forse at lone? With a grace and sentiment and sweetness worthy of every praise. It certainly is a titing to be tomking for that Europe has earlier some single who is not that Europe has earlier on the supplementation of the property of the continuous supplementation of the property of the continuous and the property of the voice.

To night Haydn's "Creation" is to be song with
the assistance of Miss Canesa. Mr. Simpson. Mr.
Whitzey, and the Mendelssonn Union.

A Children's Concert.

A concert will be given to-morrow evening at the Academy of Music, in which choruses will be

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

THE SENATE GAGGING THE MASSA-CHUSETTS STATESMAN.

Mr. Sumner's Stient Indignation-The San Domingo Exposure to be Squelched-The Amnesty Bill Defeated-Speech of a Negro Representative from South Carolina. WASHINGTON, March 14 .- After the reading of he journal, the Senate took up the resolution from the House for a final adjournment on the 15ta (tomorrow). On motion of Mr. Morron (Rep., Ind.), the resolution was tabled-32 to 13. The negative vote was made up of the Democrats and one Repubcan, Mr. Trumbull of Ininois.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) presented an address to the Senate of the United States remonstrating against

THE PROROSED ANNEXATION OF SAN DOMINGO. signed by Thomas Bobadilla, late President of the central Junta of the Government of the Dominican Republic, late President of the Supreme Court, late Minister of State and Senator of the said Republic; Pedro Pabio de Bonilla, late Senator and President of the Supreme Court of Justice; Merton Valvede, General of the National Army, late Senator and member of Congress; Carlos Nonce, late Attorney of the Supreme Court of Justice, late Secretary State and Foreign Affairs, and member of Congress Etate and Foreign Affairs, and member of Congress;
Euzorio Peroira, Brigadier-Geberal of the National
Armies; Jos. A. Bonilia y España, Counselior of
the Court of the Republic, and ex attaché to the
Department of Justice; Felix Chalaes and Augustin
Bellina, Colonels in the Army; Manuel Peseira, late
official of the Republic; and Jos. Teasilianos, merchant of San Domingo, actually residing abroad.

The paper is in the Spanish language, and bears
date of San Carlos de Agnadilla, Island of Punito
Vico, Jan. 16, 1871. It alleges that President Bicz,
for the purpose of accomplishing the annexation of

for the purpose of accomplishing the annexation San Domingo to the United States. A DEED FORBIDDEN BY THE CONSTITUTION of the republic of Dominica, has caused many pairiots opposed to the project to be sentenced to death and executed, has put others in chains, imprisoned many more, and imposed a vizorous ostracism upon the majority of the most liftuential and notable effizens of the country; that for the same object of realizing his intentions, and in order to deceive the Government and people of the United States within appearance of leadily, he has forced the Dominicans to assemble for election, and e-mpelled with threats the createst part of the citizens to vote for annexation against their convictions and the interests of the country; that the majority of them are opposed to all foreign domination; that the observations are opposed to all foreign domination; that the observations of the country; A DEED FOREIDDEN BY THE CONSTITUTION are opposed to all foreign domination; that the of jet of Bacz in the project is to convert into specifarge amounts of olds arainst the Treasury of the Republic; that the annexation of Dominica won'result in grave complication for the Government of the United States, and in fatal consequences for the sons of the son, and that it would be

sons of the son, and that it would be

A VIOLATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW;
therefore the memorialists, in the name of themselves and their countrimen, solemnly protest
against the treaty of an exalion which has been tresented by the Government of President Bacz to the
Cabinet at Washington.

During the reading of the paper Mr. Sherman
(Red., Onio) submitted the point that the memorial
was not in order, as under the established usare
and rules of the Senale, petitions from foreigners
were not allowed to be presented to the exclusion of the business of the country.

Mr. Thurman (hem., Olio) thought Mr. Sumner
was entitled to read the paper as a part of any remark le desired to make.

The Vick-Purishent sustained the point of order,
the effect of which was to prevent the further reading of the memorial.

Mr. Elmner then proceeded to state the substance of the memorial.

the elect of which was to prevent the further reading of the memorial.

Mr. ELENER then proceeded to state the substance of the memorial. He said the nosition of the remonstrates was posuliar. They were exited by the usurper Bacz, who was now engaged which the aid of Allerican curs in the work of selling his country. They protested assimist this as an outrage and a winning tendence their country was about to be storffeed. The question now was, whether upon the simple principles of justice they were not entitled to be heard lete.

After some informal remarks as to

THE RIGHT OF MR. SUNNER TO PROCEED when no question was before the Senate, that Senator was about to continue, when Mr. Mouren inquired Abether, if it was in order for Mr. Summer to make a speech at this time, against San Donningo, a reply would be it order. It so, no was in favor of letting the gentleman go on. a reply would be it order. It so, he was in layer of letting the gentleman go on.

The Vice-Independs said if the question of order was raised be should have to decire against the Senator's right to proceed, as he had arready decided in the case of the Senator from Miss. Consets. Mr. SUMERIN went on to say that in ruing the amount out of order the Chair had not acted upon any rule, as there was none on the subject, and that the so cailed usage had changed from that of former days.

that the point of order against his further proceeding had already been trade three times, and unless an appeal rom the decision of the Chair was made, he could not proceed. Mr. SUMBER declined to appeal, and resumed his

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN (Rep., N. J.) offered a resoare represented the secretary of state for interna-tion as to what States, it any, have rained the Fif-cental Amendment to the consultation of the United States since the basic of his proclamation on March 30, 18.6. Adorted. Mr. Antonay's resolution confining the business legislation upon the Kn-Klux outrages was taken, pending which, at 3 o'clock, the Senate ad

House of Representatives. Mr. Cox (Den., N. Y.) off r d the following, and

manded the previous question:

Resolved. That economy requires that the annual taxaus should no exteen 8.56.00.00, includin, \$11.00.0

principal of the pulsar deal.

Resolved. That the tayed should be for revenue only,
in not for the protocion of class interests at the genand not for the protocolou of class intrests at the gen-cial expense.

Essoitest, That in case this service adjourns without the approximent of the Committee of Wars and Means, a "pecial countiese of styen to up contect to consider and report upon a reform of our tweenes, and small bill or alls embodying a revenue tariff on the foregoing principles as will best carry the same into practical effect, and in each taid committee of Ways and Means be appointed at this session, that then the said commi-tee shall perform the causes required by this resolu-tion.

Mr. Rellet (Rep., Ps.) objected, and the resolutions were not entertained. Tacy were, however,
ordered to be printed.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the
bill heretoire introduced by Mr. Beek (Dem.,
Ky.) to remove all pointed disabilities.

Mr. first said he was thoroughly convinced that
the bill count not obtain the requisite vote of twotaineds. He was therefore disposed to admit the
amendment of Mr. Potent making exceptions.

A COLORED MEMBER'S MAIDEN SPEECH. Mr. Elliert (colored) of South Carolina and he believed he had been regarded as entertaining liberal views on this question; but at a time like the women beturned its eyes to the South and say the by men of that section suffering at the mands of the

now prombited from holding office. They were a centificate states and comparious. They are a franchised simply because the modern holders will be a consider the cost Government under heaven will de advice and consent of such men as the gentlem from kentucky. He recretted that the gentlem from himosis (Mr. Paraswore) on Fraha consecution to compare the conflicted or the men where disfrancaised with those was are allowed to an once in the isolatil. He took occasion to craw con parison between an old man and his former servant who held office, and had made an appeal in a vor of the former. But way was this so? He may confirm the distrance of man, which whom the gentlemma from bimosympatrized in his heart, joined the rebellion, whill the slave was boun to the Government. The distreme was, the poor old man wound out the distrance was, the poor old man wound out the distrance was, the poor old man wound out in the slave was bount to the Government and marcer loved in word the transmitted marcer is a first the first of the former and outreat the distrance was the protector. In stread of the removal of pointical distrance was an extinguished for the murders and outreates at the South, the leader mercles of distrant men who are re-pointing to the murders and outreges at the South. The resident and all connected with the Government to the leader mercles of distrant men who are made and the transmit to the leader mercles of distrant men who are not all the received man all connected with the Government and a connected with the Government and which the government and market are the men who commit the deeds. They out that the keep man had connected with the Government and when the part of the second man was a commit the deeds. They out that the keep man had connected with the Government and when the part of the second man was a constituted to the second man was a constituted the second man was a constituted to the sec

o keep up the outrages, in order to insure a Dam radic friumpa in the South. He (E act) was no a becase of the logal men to tell ties lacts. T number of arms suipped to the Fouth of eve

THE TEXT OF THE BILL.

Mr. Beele's bill is as follows:

Mr. Beele's bill is a bill bill be and pointed disputation of the finite of the aneadment to the Constitution of the infect states on a resonant increme mentioned, because of their basing charged in in urrestion or rebelling as along the United States, or given and or comfort to gue this thereog, be and upo same are hereby removed. Mr. Polann (Rep., Vt.) moved to amend by ad iing:
 Provided. This act shall not apply to or in any way affect or remove the disabilities of any persons in cluded in critical for the disabilities of any persons in cluded in critical for the disabilities. First, members of Congress of the disable states who witherew their from and at led the readilion; a count office, so the irrny or navy of the United States, above the age of twenty one years, who left said army or navy and added the rebellion; third, members of State conventions which adopted the pretended or chinaces of secession, and who yould for the adoption of such ordinances. The amendment, under the operation of the pre-vious question, was agreed to 123 to 57.

The question was then taken on the passage of

Adams, Archer, Arthur, Bee Duke. Eth age. Eth., Fransworth.
First Indiage. Eth., Fransworth.
First Indiage. Eth., Fransworth.
Getz., Goldady. Grafith. Hademan. Hale sev. Hambleton. Hindley. Harke. Harrer in Chiss.). Harris (Va.) Ha et Herrord. Hill. Hale Manson. Marshall. Methidiad. Needs w. Meth. Manson. Marshall. Methidiad. Needs w. Meth. Methyte. M. Kenny. Marshall. Methidiad. Needs w. Meth. Moore, Morey. Morgan. Marshall. Methidiad. Needs w. Meth. Moore, Morey. Morgan. Marshall. Methidiad. Needs w. Meth. Methyte. M. Kenny. Marshall. Methidiad. Needs w. Meth. Methyte. M. K. Kosere. Needs. Meth. Price. Red. Res. (111.). Hie (Ky.). Allehe. W. R. Roberts. R. Stater, Socian. Story is Rossere. Shelden. Stater Surface. cason, Rowers, Roeseres, Sheiden, Skoder Shormaker, Slater, Scoron, Skota, smith (V.) Spee Pla Spee (G.), Serena, Storo, Sakh (Pand. Seerena, Spee Pla Spee (G.), Serena, Storo, Sakh (Pand. Seerena, Spee Pla Spee (G.), Serena, Storo, Sakh (Pand. Seerena, Spee Pla Spee (G.), Serena, Storo, Sakh (Pand. Seerena, Spee Pla Spee (G.), Serena, Storo, Sakh (Pand. Seerena, Spee Planda, Watkenna, Warryen, Well, Sakh (W.), Wood, and Young—10.

NAYS—Amoler, Averill, Barber, Beatty, Blair (Mich.) Boller (Pand.), Column, Corder, Collon, Cressley, Dawes, Dickey, Doman, Direct, Landa, Haller (Pand.), Column, Concer, Collon, Cressley, Dawes, Dickey, Doman, Diel, Landa, Yans, Elliott, Erster, Guideld, Maymer, Havins, Halwey, Hayeton (W.), Hageton (W.), Hageton (W.), Hageton (Y.), Hageton (Y.),

the bill as thus amended, and resulted as follows

THE HAT STORE FIGHTS.

Two-tairds not having voted for the bill, the Speaker declared it to be rejected. The House at 4 o'clock adjourned until to-morrow,

A Sun Reporter Interviews Storms the Hato ter-What the Rumpus was About-The People who rend the Sun.

A Sun reporter visited the store of Storms the hatter, at 92 Fulton street, yesterday, to learn the cause of the lively scrimmage which took place be ween himself and the younger Storms the day previous. There were five or six gentiemen in the store at the time, who had evidently come to see the destruction that had been wrought by the meeting of the Storms. The broken glass in the show cases onre evidence of the struggle that had taken place. "Are you Mr. Storms?" asked the reporter of a young man who stood in the doorway, and who had one of his hands bandaged and stuck foeide his

'No. sir: he's back there by the window " A fine-looking man, resembling Edwin Forrest in size and build, with florid complexion and side whiskers à la militaire, here stepped forward, and smiling said, "I'm Mr. Storms,"
"I called," said the Sun man, "to learn the

overcost,

can se of the trouble here on Monday evening." " Well, all I've got to say," remarked Mr. Storms. is, THE SUN's a d-d lively paper, and I'll ber \$10. to a cent that it's read by everybody, for there has een a continual stream of people in nere to-day attracted by the account of that little trouble When I get ready to advertise I'll go for THE SUN.

You must have an invisible reporter un there, for when the storm occurres there wasn't any one in sight, and it was all over in two minutes.

"What was the cause of the row?" again asked "What was the cause of the row?" again asked the reporter.

The reporter of th

Was your brother much hurt ?" queried the reporter.
O, no; he cot his face and his hands, but not

"O, no: he cet his face and his hands, but not very seriously."
"You got a scratch yoursoif?" said the reporter, pointing to a slight wound on Mr. Storms's tace.
"O, ves, a slight one. But, I swear," said Mr. Storms, returning to his original point, "I've had more people here looking up at the front of the house than ever I had before. Everywhere I have been to-day I have met people! I hadn't seen for years before who had read that item and wantel to know all about it."

At this point Mr. Storms's youngest brother came At this point Mr. Storms's youngest brother came into the store and expressed himself aggrieved at THE SUNS article, remarking that people would think it was be, instead of Bill, who was engaged in the fight. The reporter promised to make that

ail right, and then let. Is Knox's Fire-Eater a Duclist ?

Is Knox's Fire-Eater a Duelist?

To the Edder of the Sut.

Sin: You have unintentionally done me injustice in the report which you were pleused to make the moraling of a very small difficulty which occurred on two in a salesman in Mr. Kox's up-town hat house and investing a few dives since. It was not caused by southern blood, or a want of information in regard is the close of the war; netter was it the excipt of a concern the war; netter was it the excipt of the concern the war; netter was it the excipt of the concern the war; netter was it the excipt of the concern that in consequence of innertections, do not be set the man insisted to at it did. I may also the man insisted to at it did. I did that I fixed the element insisted to at it did. I may also the man in the control of the concern that it did not be in another house netter, who is said that I fixed the element in the netter when hat the beautiful and the least with a light on "send nich i struck that, and took him in the deshed farther control of the least with a light on "send him to be deshed farther control of the least with a light on "send him to be deshed farther control of the least way had been a send of the least of farther control of the least of th at on with me, he would

1) BEAVER STREET, MARCH M. BROOME

MISS BETS'S MIDNIGHT VISITOR. The Gentleman who Lives in 122 - His Found and what he Did-Why Windows should be Fastened.

Miss Anna Bets resides at 128 East Tenth treet. Her bedroom is the back room on the second floor, and close beneath her window is the roof of an extension which runs from one end of the block to the other. Night before last she retired as usual, and so did the other inmates of the house. Early esterday norning no one had yet awaked. New York was buried in a delightful snooze. It was at the chmax of the universal enjoyment that Miss Bets roused all the sleepers in her vicinity by a suc cession of shrieks which rivalled the whistle of a

our hundred horse-power locomotive. The lumates of the house found her at the head of the staircase leading to her room. She was attired in a way that seemed likely to cause her death of cold, but appeared unconscious of that fact.

For the first fitteen minutes she merely wend through a vide variety of harmonious screams, and informed her agonized friends of what alied her only after she was completely exhausted. It was then ascertained that there was a man in her room, and that sate in descended from him with difficulty. The door of her room was tried; it was locked from within. I was certainly mysterious.

A poliseman was called in and the door was finally forced. In the ben just vacated by Missistes they found an unknown man snurly and construction. Their uncereannous entrances may red to surprise him in no way. He merely see need disensted at the prospect of a short disturbance the leftow. At first they thought of flying constitute, the conviction began to draw apon took that the was crazy. The poles office pulled him out of he i, and after he had gressed houses took him for the normal trees and after the had gressed houses took him for the normal trees had after the had gressed houses took him to be had after he had gressed houses took him to be had after he had gressed houses took him to be had after he had gressed houses took him to be had after he had gressed houses took him to be had after he had gressed houses took him to be had after he had gressed houses took him to be heard a prospect of the had a prospect to be had after he had gressed houses took him to be heard a prospect of the had a prospect of him out of he had a prospect to the him for a same that he was erray. The poles office pulled him The lamates of the house found her at the head of

street, three doors above the house it watch he witcomed.

If was insane, it appeared, and on the new in question stepped out upon the roof the extension at the rear of the house the extension at the rear of the house the extension of the paised, and doding the windows turfaced, entered. In so n yet a situation the floor escitiment became too strong for his control, and began to apostroolize the moon, the stars, and the hir one who simpored in the room, the stars, and the hir one who simpored in the room, the stars, and the hir one who simpored in the room, the stars, and the strong make a dash for the door, here can state the house. Mean while the madman locked the door begind her, and undressed himself. With another apostrophe to the vanished beauty, he roiled up to waste to the door the door.

The man was sent to the innuite asylum.

Making Pleetwood the Fraest of Trotties Parks Old Lime Rocks and Johnny M. phy Preparing the Steeds for the Summ

The mana ement of Fice wood Park has a con change ! They are more in ay an I system notter treauthriv which is caused by an old and ag from the corner to the residence of forrist The cost of removing the eyestore we e inconsiderable. Fleetwood, so near the ould be successful, and the directors about the reflect may expense to make it the fluing times on the continent. Jointy has a time Rocks," has made Focks a dissert